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by an evident international expert, a former correspondent of the *London Times*, and one who unmistakably has been admitted into the innermost circles—the *coulisses*—of the diplomacy of Europe.

The events which have supervened testify in a striking manner to the extraordinary knowledge and the substantial accuracy displayed by Mr. Fullerton concerning the whole field of European politics. When irresponsible idealists like Norman Angell, and responsible statesmen like Lord Haldane, together were demonstrating the folly and the entire improbability of war, Mr. Fullerton in a most logical, forceful manner was endeavoring to make thinking men face the realities of the menacing situation in Europe.

It is true that the author has his *leit motifs* to emphasize, namely, his belief in the predominance of the influence of economic interests and of public opinion in international affairs. He also sees the death agonies of the principle of nationality. But it must be confessed that one loses interest rather in his main thesis, and becomes absorbed in the extraordinary array of facts he presents and his brilliant comments on these facts. Mr. Fullerton's work does not compel assent so much to his general conclusions as it enlarges one's mental horizon and stimulates clear thinking through the clever presentation of powerful facts and truths.

Problems of Power at this particular time is a book that all earnest students of international affairs should read and re-read most conscientiously. No other contemporaneous work presents so completely and convincingly the fundamental truths not only in respect to the situation in Europe but also in respect to international realities in general. Americans who are conscious of the momentous fact that the United States is actually a *world power* should not fail to heed the vital lessons that Mr. Fullerton has learned from his profound study of international politics.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.

Princeton University.

HODGES, H. G. *The Doctrine of Intervention*. Pp. xii, 288. Price, \$1.50. Princeton: The Banner Press, 1915.

The importance of an understanding of the problems involved in intervention needs no argument. Practice is so divergent and even the opinions of text-writers so various that the formulation of a doctrine is at best difficult. Among such a mass of conflicting examples as confronts the investigator, it is often hard even to express what is the general practice on specific points.

Mr. Hodges reviews intervention from ancient times to the present. The first portion of the book treats political intervention, most of the instances of which involve policy as contrasted to law to so great a degree that its underlying principles are and perhaps must remain confused.

Non-political intervention is, of course, the phase presenting the most interesting problems. The author gives a summary view of the general holdings as to intervention, for protection of property and persons of citizens, for the protection of missionaries, on the grounds of humanity and for the collection of debts. A brief review of the so-called right of asylum is included.

A chapter on non-intervention brings out some strong contrasts as to theory

and practice among the nations of the world. The main discussion closes with a chapter summarizing the status of the attempts to limit the possibilities of intervention by contract provisions and municipal law; the feeling of the smaller states as to intervention and an estimate of its results.

Unfortunately the discussion is presented in language which often lacks clarity and present-day developments enter into consideration more than is to be expected in a general work. Those who are anxious to follow the subject farther than the text will be disappointed in that the author often omits a statement of the source of his material when discussing recent developments, though he regularly cites his authority when quoting from the standard texts. One is surprised also to find that apparently no use has been made of *The Right to Protect Citizens in Foreign Countries by Landing Forces*, a memorandum of the solicitor issued from the Department of State, 1912—the best summary, especially of the practice of our government, which has appeared. The neglect of United States practice is a serious defect. Few foreign countries have temporarily occupied parts of other states to protect the safety of citizens and their property oftener than we, and it is these repeated actions which show the trend of development in the doctrine of intervention.

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ANGELL, NORMAN. *Arms and Industry*. Pp. xlv, 248. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

The author of *The Great Illusion* and of *War and the Worker* once more writes most interestingly in furtherance of his intellectual *war upon war*. Mr. Angell has won wide recognition as an advocate of civilist philosophy and politics as opposed to the militarist, but his argument in this book is disappointing in presenting no constructive program. Few will deny his thesis that intelligent self-interest and coöperation should supplant coercion and blind physical force as determinants of international as well as national action, but the author fails to give any intimation as to how this desirable end can be attained in the international field. The pessimistic admissions that the "prehuman" elements in man outnumber his human and spiritual ones, that "civilization is but skin deep," and that "man is so largely the unreflecting brute" might be met with something more concrete than social conceptionalism, and mere lament. Regardless of past and present wars in Europe, some content yet remains in law and in compacts still observed, of the accomplishments of diplomacy. Whether Utopian or not, former President Taft's *League of Peace* based on international force seems constructive in comparison with Mr. Bryan's conceptionalism of the world and America peacefully slumbering on imaginary "Isles of the Blessed" protected by inaccessible seas. The six lectures of the book, though delivered in a most important group of German and English universities some time prior to the war, do not seem to have led to any interdependent or coöperative suggestions there.